

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

AND THE

CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1852.



CINCINNATI:

CINCINNATI GAZETTE COMPANY PRINT.

1853.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE CRAWFORD, MILES GREENWOOD, WASHINGTON M'LEAN,	CHARLES THOMAS, HUDSON B. CURTIS, WM. P. STRATTON,	HARVEY DE CAMP, A. S. SULLIVAN. DR. JOSEPH RAY.
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OFFICERS.

Chairman.

DR. JOSEPH RAY.

Treasurer.

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

Secretary.

WILLIAM LEUTHSTROM.

Superintendent.

RUFUS HUBBARD.

Chaplain.

HORACE BUSHNELL.

Visiting Physician.

O. M. LANGDON, M. D.

Matrons.

ANN CARTER.
AMY MACY, Assistant.
MARY HASKELL, "

Teachers.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT, Principal,
MASON D. PARKER, Assistant.
FRANCES M. FIFIELD, "

Steward.

MOSES B. FIFIELD.

COMMITTEES.

On Indenturing.

WM. P. STRATTON.
MILES GREENWOOD,
A. S. SULLIVAN.

On Employment.

HUDSON B. CURTIS,
MILES GREENWOOD,
WASHINGTON M'LEAN.

Table of Services, by Members of the Board of Directors, on the Standing Committee, during the year 1853.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
GEO. CRAWFORD.....		1	2	3							1	2
H. B. CURTIS			1	2	3							1
M. GREENWOOD				1	2	3						
H. DeCAMP.....					1	2	3					
W. M'LEAN						1	2	3				
JOSEPH RAY							1	2	3			
W. P. STRATTON	3							1	2	3		
A. S. SULLIVAN	2	3							1	2	3	
CHAS. THOMAS.....	1	2	3							1	2	3

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, and the
Common Council of the City of Cincinnati.

In compliance with the provision of the 10th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorise the City of Cincinnati to erect a House of Correction," passed March 12th, 1845, the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge respectfully submit the following as their Second Annual Report.

In our report of last year, which was the first report of this Board, an outline of the history of the Institution with its operation up to that period was presented, which it is not deemed necessary to repeat; the present report will therefore refer merely to the operations of the year closing September 30th, 1852.

At the commencement of the present year, although much had been accomplished during the year previous, there remained considerable to be done to complete the buildings necessary for the employment of the inmates.

These were finished in May last, and were immediately occupied. They are substantial structures, and well adapted to the purposes for which they were erected.

The great object for which the Institution was established—the reformation of the youth committed to its care—has been steadily kept in view by the Board of Directors and the immediate officers, and carried out as fully, faithfully, and economically as circumstances permitted. This object, as in all similar Institutions, is sought to be attained by intellectual culture—moral culture—and regular employment. These are indeed the great agents to be employed not only in the reformation of the young, but also in guarding them against crime and immorality. The intellectual culture of each pupil amounts daily to four hours of study and recitation. The moral culture to the reading of the Scriptures and attendance on prayers in the morning and evening—to the occasional exhortation and instruction of the Superintendent and the Teachers—to the instruction in the Sabbath School in the forenoon, and to the religious discourses delivered in the Chapel of the Institution on the afternoon of each Sabbath; and lastly, to habits of *Obedience, Order, and Industry*.

In regard to the importance of the latter, it is proper to observe that of the various causes that have led to the commitment of the inmates, decidedly the most prolific is *illness*. This, though not enumerated in the catalogue of crimes, is really the origin of the greatest number. Every one having the care of youth, should be deeply impressed with the great truth, that without *Employment*, it is impossible to be either virtuous or happy. To bring up a child without regular employment either of body or

mind, and expect that child to become an intelligent and useful member of society, is to expect a suspension of the laws of the moral world. And while the higher principles and aspirations of human nature should be properly and faithfully appealed to, it should be continually borne in mind that three of the best instructors and watch guards of youth are Obedience, Order, and Industry. Had these received their due consideration, but a very small portion of our inmates would ever have known what it was to be confined in a House of Refuge.

In regard to employment, however, considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficiency of that which was suitable. In the employment of the inmates there are two general plans which may be pursued. One is to hire them to a contractor who enjoys the advantages of their labor for a certain number of hours per day, at some specified employment carried on in the workshops of the Institution, the contractor furnishing the tools and materials, and receiving the entire proceeds of their labor, and paying to the Institution some stated price per day for the labor of each boy.

The other plan is for the Institution to furnish materials, tools, &c., employ an overseer and receive and dispose of the products of labor.

By the former method the Institution is not troubled with the purchase of materials, the disposal of the manufactured articles, or the employment of an overseer, which makes it less burdensome both to the Superintendent and the Directors.

By the latter method the Superintendent and Directors have more duties to perform, but the Institution receives the full advantage of the children's labor.

Since the commencement of the Institution the latter policy has prevailed, but the results have not been such as to satisfy the Board that the plan is the best even in point of economy, while it has imposed a large share of labor and responsibility on the Committee of the Board having charge of the subject of employment.

The Institution met with a serious disaster on the night of April 14th last, by the giving way of the bank of the canal north of the north wall of the enclosure. This caused the drainage of the canal for about twelve miles the whole of the vast mass of water passing diagonally across the grounds of the Refuge, and a large portion of it through the cellars and lower rooms of the Institution which lay directly in its course. This filled the cellars with mud and water, and destroyed most of the property contained therein. The floors of the first story were also covered to the depth of several feet with mud and water, which also destroyed or greatly injured the furniture and other articles therein.

The water undermined and threw down a large portion of both the north and south stone walls of the enclosure, amounting in all to about 1300 perches, and in some cases carrying stones weighing three tons a distance of 200 feet.

Besides the damages to the grounds and building, and the destruction of property, the business of the Institution so far as the profitable employment of the inmates was concerned, was for a period totally suspended, and interfered with seriously for several months by employing the inmates in repairing the damages, and by the presence of the workmen engaged in rebuilding the walls and making other repairs. This also increased the difficulty of preserving throughout the Institution the usual strict or-

ler and discipline. Taking no account of the increased labor and responsibility devolving on the officers of the Institution, nor of the derangement of its business affairs, the actual pecuniary loss is about ten thousand seven hundred dollars (\$10,706.77.)

The disaster was evidently caused by the peculiar nature of the banks of the canal, which are here partially composed of a quicksand, and which, just opposite to the walls of the enclosure of the Refuge, had to sustain a pressure of water about fifteen feet in depth. Preceding the disaster the soil was saturated by heavy rains ; this made it more easy for the water from the canal to insinuate itself through the quicksand and beneath the walls, and thus undermine them.

Considering the nature of the accident, and the great expense which the city has already incurred in rearing and sustaining a benevolent institution which is almost as wide spread and beneficent in its operations as those Benevolent institutions more immediately under the control of the State, it is not doubted that the General Assembly at its next session will reimburse the city for the expenses consequent upon the disaster. In repairing the breach the depth of the canal was somewhat diminished, and the banks made stronger than before, so that it is hoped a similar disaster may not again occur.

The whole sum expended during the year has been \$40,907.49, of which \$5,830.00 was paid on account of repairing the damages caused by the flood ; \$1953.11 for furniture, bedding, &c., for the inmates ; and \$10,275.09 in building a store-house, finishing the work shops, and furnishing them with tools and other permanent improvements. The remaining sum, \$22,849.29, was paid for

sustaining the Institution and carrying on its operations as follows :

Provisions.....	\$4514.61
Materials for Clothing.....	2109.72
Fuel.....	2264.58
Medicine and Medical Attendance (2 years).....	449.08
School and Library Books.....	97.42
Printing and Stationery.....	192.55
Expenses of Stable, Wagons, &c.....	472.89
Sundries.....	264.70
Salaries of Officers of the Institution.....	4695.98
 Making in all.....	 \$15,061.33
Mat'l for Brooms, and wages of Overseer	\$5492.60
" " Shoes " " " " 2079.90	
" " Toy Factory " " " " 215.46	
	7787.96
	 \$22,849.29
The Institution has received from Hamilton County, and from individuals for maintaining certain inmates.....	\$2889.19
Received for labor of inmates and for manufac- tured articles.....	8907.04
	 \$11,796.23

Deducting this sum from the amount expended, there remains \$11,053.06 as the legitimate current expenses of the year. This sum, however, ought to be increased about \$1100, on account of a bill of materials for clothing, which was unpaid at the time of closing the accounts for the year. This would make the expense of supporting the house for the year about \$12,053.

The whole cost of the Institution as it now stands, including grounds, buildings, &c., is about two hundred

thousand dollars. If we add the interest on this sum to the amount expended, and make a proper allowance for ordinary repairs, we cannot estimate the expenses of the last year at less than \$25,000.

It is proper to observe that a rigid economy has been exercised in all the expenditures for the Institution, consistent with a due regard to the welfare of the inmates and the benevolent object for which it was established; while no Director receives any compensation for his services, and is also prohibited by the By-Laws from being interested pecuniarily in any contract in which the Institution is concerned.

In respect to the amount realized from the labor of the inmates, it ought to be stated that no account is taken of the value of the boys' labor on the grounds, which has gone to beautify the property and increase its usefulness and value. It is proper also to state that the labor of all the girls is expended in sewing for the inmates, and in washing, ironing, and in keeping the house in order. Some idea of the amount of this kind of labor may be formed by a reference to one of the tables attached to this report, from which it will be seen that 68,372 pieces have been washed and ironed during the year. The smallest class of boys, when not in school, are employed in knitting socks. During the year they knit 236 pairs.

The regulations of the Board require that an inventory of the property of the Institution shall be taken each year. The value of this, not including the buildings, grounds, steam engine, or the permanent fixtures, is \$9,400.

Further statements in regard to the Institution will be found in the Reports of the Superintendent, Principal

Teaehler, and attending Physician, to whieh we refer, to avoid repetition.

The year just closed has been one of great care and responsibility, owing to the break in the Canal—the want at times of sufficient employment for the inmates, and other eireumstances incident to a new institution; and though in all respects we have not reaehed such a state of perfection as to satisfy fully the desires either of the Board or the Superintendent and his assistants, yet we have the most abundant eneouragement to persevere. Much good has been accomplished; a large number of those committed to the Iust tution have, it is believed, been permanently reformed. Most of those apprenticed to trades have given satisfaction to the persons in whose hands they were placed, and we have good reason to expeet that they will grow up to be useful and honorable members of the community; while without the reforming influences of the Institution, they would have only existed a disgrace to humanity, and a curse to civil society.

In conclusion, we eommend the Institution to the fostering care and guardianship both of the General Assembly, and the City Council of Cineinnati.

JOSEPH RAY, Chairman.

WILLIAM LEUTHSTROM, Seeretary.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16th, 1852.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge.

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting my second annual report, I do not deem it necessary to go so fully into the minutiae of our operations as was done last year.

I have carefully prepared tables showing the number and disposition of the inmates, also their parentage and occupation.

I shall rely upon your President to give a full statement of the various departments, and such other information as he may deem useful to the public.

Yours, &c.,

RUFUS HUBBARD, Superintendent.

House of Refuge,
Sept. 30th, 1852.

TABLE I.

Whole number received into the Institution since its opening, Oct. 7th, 1850, is.....	353
Males	271
Females	82
Whole number received during the year is.....	168
Males.....	129
Females.....	39
Whole number discharged since the opening of the Institution.....	132
Males	102
Females	30

Whole number discharged during the year is.....109

Males.....81

Females.....28

Of whom were Indentured.....42

" " Returned to Friends.....42

" " Escaped *.....13

" " Released on Bail.....5

" " " By writ of Habeas Corpus 3

" " " Payment of Fine.. 3

" " " Death 1

The number now in the Institution is221

Males.....169

Females 52

TABLE II.

Showing the disposition of 42 inmates indentured during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1852.

For Housewifery.....15

To Farmers..... 8

" Boot and Shoemakers..... 5

" Founders and Moulders..... 4

" Gardeners..... 2

" Carpenter 1

" Carriage Trimmer..... 1

" Book Binder..... 1

" Broom maker..... 1

" Pattern Maker..... 1

" Tinner..... 1

" Saddler..... 1

" Hatter..... 1

Total, 42

* The number of escapes may be attributed to the fact, that large breaches were made in the walls, both in the upper and lower part of the yard, by a break in the Canal, and the premises were covered with lumber necessary for building and repairs. Last year we did not have a single escape.

TABLE III.

Showing the parentage of the inmates received during the year ending Sept 30th, 1852.

American	74
Irish.....	47
German.....	29
English.....	11
Welch.....	3
Canadian.....	2
French.....	1
Italian.....	1
	—
	Total, 168

TABLE IV.

Showing the causes of commitment of 168 inmates received during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1852.

For Vagrancy *.....	77
“ Larceny.....	36
“ Stubbornness †.....	34
“ Riot.....	8
“ Prostitution.....	7
“ Drunkenness.....	3
“ Burglary.....	2
“ Picking Pockets.....	1
	—
	Total, 168

TABLE V.

Showing the sources from which have been received 168 inmates during the year ending Sept 30th, 1852.

From Mayor's Office.....	101
“ Parents and Guardians.....	44
“ Magistrates	11
“ Criminal Court.....	8
“ Township Trustees.....	4
	—
	Total, 168

* Vagrancy frequently includes Petty Larceny.

† Stubbornness includes those cases where parents have committed their children for leaving home, theft, or total want of obedience to proper control.

TABLE VI.

Showing the ages of 168 inmates received during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1852.

3	were	6	years	old.	76	brought	forward.
6	"	7	"	"	28	were	14 years old.
6	"	8	"	"	23	"	15 "
13	"	9	"	"	32	"	16 "
8	"	10	"	"	5	"	17 "
15	"	11	"	"	3	"	18 "
10	"	12	"	"	1	"	19 "
15	"	13	"	"			

Average age is 13 years. 168 Total.

TABLE VII.

Showing the amount of work done in the Male department during the year ending September 30, 1852.

No.	Brooms made,	.....	6460	doz.
"	Boots stitched,	.....	3515	doz. prs.
"	Shoes fitted,	.....	3	" "
"	Shoes made,	.....	1400	prs.
"	Boots made,	.....	46	"
"	Pants made,	.....	557	"
"	Jackets made,	.....	377	
"	Mittens made,	.....	30	prs.
"	Shoes bound,	.....	75	"
"	Overalls Made,	.....	30	"
"	Caps made,	.....	60	
"	Aprons made,	.....	32	
"	Toy Wagons made,	.....	500	
"	Toy Wheelbarrows made,	...	450	
"	Stockings knit,	.....	300	prs.
Amount of Wool Picked,		.....	3000	pounds.
Repairing in Shoe Shop,		\$168.60		
"	Tailor Shop,	72.00		
Custom work in		"	164.8	

Thirty boys have been employed, making brooms, twenty in the shoe shop, and twelve in the tailor shop. About

thirty little boys have been engaged knitting socks. The balance have been employed about the halls and kitchen, making toy wagons, wheelbarrows, and working about the grounds.

TABLE VIII.

Matron's Report of work done in the Female Department, during the year ending September 30th, 1852.

No. Shirts made,.....	477
“ Skirts “	76
“ Dresses “	124
“ Chemises “	94
“ Aprons “	184
“ Capes “	11
“ Drawers “	86
“ Sheets “	144
“ Pillow-cases made,.....	57
“ Spreads “	17
“ Bed-ticks “	7
“ Rollers “	10
“ Boys' Sacks	65
“ Handkerchiefs hemmed,.....	180
“ Comforts quilted,.....	184
“ Blankets hemmed,.....	20
“ Stockings, heels run,.....	236 prs.
“ Stockings mended,.....	3,761 “
“ Shoes bound,.....	217 “
“ Garments repaired,	8,190 “
“ Pieces washed and ironed,	68,372

TEACHERS' REPORT.

The school organization of the Institution consists of five divisions, three male and two female, graded and classified, as nearly as circumstances will allow, according to the advancement of the pupils. The Primary Male is taught by Miss Frances M. Fifield — the Intermediate Male, and Primary Female, by Mason D. Parker, and the Male and Female Principal by myself. Instruction is given in reading, writing, spelling, geography, mental and written arithmetic, and general instruction, in other common branches of English education. Scholars are promoted from grade to grade, as their advancement in their studies will allow, and are incited in this, and other ways, to exert themselves to their own improvement. Each class comes under the immediate tuition of the teacher, little dependence being placed in any monitorial system of instruction. General exercises on Pelton's Outline Maps are given daily, and the concert recitations are spirited and interesting, as well as highly profitable.

Number of Scholars received during the year.....	168
Males.....	130
Females.....	38
No: of Males that do not know the alphabet	33
" " " Spelled easy words.....	37
" " " Read easy lessons.....	42
" " " Read books generally.....	18
" " " Read well.....	0

No. of Males that had studied Mental Arithmetic.....	12
“ “ “ Written Arithmetic	14
“ “ “ Geography.....	15
“ “ “ had been taught Writing.....	27
“ “ “ “ Singing.....	7
No. of Females that did not know the alphabet.....	8
“ “ “ Spelled in easy words.....	14
“ “ “ Read easy lessons.....	8
“ “ “ Read books generally.....	8
“ “ “ Read well.....	0
	38
No. of Females that had studied Mental Arithmetic...	4
“ “ “ Written Arithmetic..	0
“ “ “ Geography.....	3
“ “ “ had been taught Writing....	6
“ “ “ “ taught Singing....	0
Whole Number now in the Schools.....	221
Males.....	169
Females.....	52
No. of Males that do not know the alphabet.....	0
“ “ “ Spell easy words.....	23
“ “ “ Read easy lessons.	20
“ “ “ Read books generally.....	86
“ “ “ Read well.....	40
No. of Males now studying Mental Arithmetic.....	73
“ “ “ Written Arithmetic.....	35
“ “ “ Geography.....	168
“ “ “ Taught Writing.....	104
“ “ “ Taught Singing.....	168
No. of Females that do not know the alphabet.....	0
“ “ “ Spell easy words.....	2
“ “ “ Read easy lessons	12
“ “ “ Read books generally.....	19
“ “ “ Read well.....	19

No. of Females now studying Mental Arithmetic.....	20
“ “ “ Written Arithmetic.....	0
“ “ “ Geography	30
“ “ Taught Writing.....	42
“ “ Taught Singing.....	52

We endeavor to adapt the nature and method of instruction to the peculiar wants of the school, which, in an Institution of this character, is composed of boys and girls sent here expressly for reformation, or to save from ruin. They are representatives of every grade of unfortunates in society, consequently of unhappy circumstances, wanting in discipline of mind, and almost entirely devoid of moral and religious culture. It is apparent to all that we have a double duty to perform—to remove moral depravity, as well as intellectual ignorance—to substitute good for evil. We labor under discouraging circumstances; nevertheless, we are cheered by unmistakable evidences that our efforts are not all in vain. To what extent successful, remains for the future to determine. “Paul may plant, Apollos water, but God giveth the increase.” The Library has been enlarged, from time to time, by donations from private individuals, for which, in behalf of the Institution, we express our grateful acknowledgments. I should do injustice to my own feelings not to mention the cheerful and efficient co-operation of my Assistants. To say they have labored perseveringly and successfully, is but a feeble expression of my estimation of their services.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Teacher.

Oct. 1, 1852.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN: From the date of my last annual report, the health of the inmates of the House was comparatively good, until April ensuing; at this time the grounds and lower rooms of the building were inundated with water, caused by a break in the walls of the Miami Canal. Soon after this event, an epidemic diarrhoea prevailed throughout the House. This was followed, or rather attended by a large number of cases of nyctalopia, or night blindness. The children suffering from this affection became blind immediately after sunset, and no artificial light could be supplied that would enable them to see any object whatever. No organic lesion, or unnatural appearance of the eye could be detected. The cause, in a great degree, was attributable to derangement of the stomach and bowels, for as soon as this was corrected, the affection disappeared, and did not again recur in a single instance. There were upwards of forty cases of this singular disease, which was confined exclusively to the males. Cholera next made its appearance, of which we had six cases.

During the past three months, dysentery, rheumatism, erysipalis, and fevers of various types prevailed—such as intermittent, remittent, continued, and typhoid—of the last named Abby Chalfant died, August 28th. She had been long afflicted with epilepsy, which rendered her life

miserable in the extreme. Throughout her illness she received every attention that kindness and affection could bestow.

Ophthalmia prevailed in the latter part of August and first part of the present month. A large number of cases occurred, but it was confined entirely to the boys.

Measles is the only contagious disease that has appeared within the Institution since its organization, of which we had several cases during the past year. In the month of March most of the children were vaccinated, and about one-half the number passed through the regular stages of genuine vaccination, showing clearly the susceptibility of the system to small pox.

The children have suffered much more from sickness during the past than the preceding year. This has been so evident as to induce many persons to believe that the House has an unhealthy location. In this opinion, however, we cannot concur. The sanitary arrangements of the House could not have been so well secured in a situation more elevated, and we feel assured that its locality is equally as healthy. In this assurance we are strengthened by the views of medical men residing in the neighborhood —one of whom has been in the active practice of his profession there for more than twenty years. He asserts that in proportion to the population, disease is, and has been more prevalent on the surrounding hills, than in the valley in which the House is located. More sickness has prevailed, throughout the entire valley, during the past year, than has been known for six years past.

The great amount of sickness in the House, we think, is in a great measure attributable to the flood from the Canal, and to the large amount of earth gathered from the

urface of several acres of ground without the enclosure which was deposited within the walls of the yard, to compensate for that which had been washed away by the water. This kind of made earth, saturated with water, and some places filled into a depth of 15 feet or more, generating noxious gasses, all must acknowledge as a prolific cause of disease.

At this time the general health of the inmates is improving.

It is with feelings of heartfelt pleasure that I renew my congratulations to the Board, upon the success which has attended their labors.

Since the organization of the Institution but one child has been lost by death.

To the Superintendent, Matron, and Assistants in the House, I acknowledge my indebtedness for their kind attention to the sick, and assistance to me in the discharge of my duties.

O. M. LANGDON, M. D.

Cincinnati, Sept. 30th, 1852.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN,—Your Secretary herewith respectfully submits

A STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the House of Refuge during the year ending September 30, 1852.

R E C E I P T S.

Balance in Treasury, September 30, 1851,.....		1,492.82
Received from City Treasurer.....	26 500.00	
" " Cin. Township for maintaining inmates.....	\$1,208.57	
" " Parents and Guardians.....	680.62	
" " Hamilton County, on Account	1,000.00	2,889.19
" " Franklin Bank, temporary loan.....		2,000.00
" For 6,400 $\frac{1}{3}$ doz. Brooms.....	7,114.74	
" " Making Brooms.....	180.00	7,294.74
" " Stitching Boots.....	1,056.65	
" " 17 pair Boots.....	43.13	
" " 151 " Shoes	159.76	
" " Repairing Boots and Shoes.....	11.99	1,271.53
" " Making Clothing and Materials.....		161.62
" " 24 10-12 doz. Toy Wagons.....	73.05	
" " 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Toy Wheelbarrows.....	83.75	156.80
" " Picking Curled Hair.....		10.35
" " Folding Paper Bags		6.00
" " 400 lb Rags.....		6.00
" " Iron Desk Legs.....		23.40
" " 1 Patent Float.....		75
" " Cow.....		12.00
" " 20 Gallons Milk		2.20
		40,334.58
Total Receipts.....		41,827.40

EXPENDITURES.

PROVISIONS.

384	bbls. Flour,	1,130.98
194	bush. Corn Meal,	89.05
9,133	lbs. Bread,	182.66
	Crackers,	49.02
3,938 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs. Meat,	1,112.86
283	Shins,	42.40
1,169	lbs. Pork,	88.83
300	" Dried Beef,	25.50
200	" Bologna,	12.00
2,350	" Codfish,	127.47
	White Beans,	96.26
37	bbls. Molasses,	528.80
4	" Vinegar,	16.15
4	" Apples,	3.00
4	" and 3 bags N. Y. Salt,	8.28
817 $\frac{3}{4}$	bush. Potatoes,	364.70
1,879	galls. Milk,	236.49
1,536 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs. Butter,	234.75
323	" Rice,	15.98
37	" Cheese,	2.59
40	" Ground Coffee,	5.60
18	" Black Tea,	7.40
412	" Sugar,	22.38
115	" Saleratus,	6.53
51	" Lard, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Pepper,	6.17
48	Chickens,	9.48
Vegetables,		39.42
Yeast,		23.34
Pea Nnts, Cakes, Candy,		12.80
Drayage,		13.69
		4,514.61

CLOTHING.

11 $\frac{3}{4}$	yards Satinet,	528.14
15	" Black Cloth,	37.50
120	" Gingham,	49.60
228 $\frac{2}{3}$	" Brown Drilling,	21.04
108 $\frac{2}{3}$	" Check,	14.70
127	" Pl. Linsey,	25.40
25	" Canvass,	5.00
51 $\frac{1}{4}$	" Brown Holland,	7.94
37 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Blue Cambrie,	2.63
458 $\frac{2}{3}$	" Blue Prints,	50.46
900 $\frac{1}{4}$	" Brown Muslin,	73.93
166	" Blue Denin,	21.58
49	" Searlet Flannel,	16.25
12	" Checked Cambrie,	2.40
44 $\frac{3}{4}$	" Jeans,	13.43
	Assorted Buttons,	12.85
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Sewing Silk,	3.00
16	" P. Thread,	17.82
	Spool Cotton, Needles, Thimbles, F. Chalk, &c.	30.05
28	doz. Assorted Combs,	22.28
	Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Wadding, Tape, &c.	9.50
2	doz. L. C. Handkerchiefs,	2.88
23	" Hose,	88.37
14 $\frac{1}{4}$	" Soeks,	36.72

33½ yards	Shaker Linen,.....	6.70
17 pes.	Suspender Webbing,.....	11.90
20 doz.	Cap Fronts, and 2 doz. Straps,.....	9.00
62½ lbs.	Stocking Yarn,.....	42.78
27 pair	Rubber Shoes,.....	20.25
15 doz.	Palm Leaf Hats,.....	26.25
1	Bonnet, 1 pair Gloves, and Dress Trimming,.....	2.54
6162 lbs.	Soap,.....	313.62
1140 "	Sal Soda,	60.88
10 doz.	Blacking, 1 doz. Brushes,.....	6.53
2 "	Clothes Baskets, 2 Lines,.....	2.60
	Sponge, Indigo, Paste Boards, &c.....	13.25
162 bush.	Charcoal,.....	12.58
	Overseer in Tailor Shop,.....	487.37
		2,109.72

F U R N I T U R E.

53	Iron Bedsteads,.....	388.80
3	Wardrobes,.....	22.50
8	Tables,.....	12.60
5 doz.	Spindle Chairs,.....	30.00
2	Clocks,.....	11.00
2	Tin Safes, 1 Closet,.....	15.50
1	Medium Case,	35.00
1	Ice Chest, 2 Washstands,.....	7.50
5	Stoves and Fixtures,.....	95.78
30 pair	Desk Legs,.....	44.00
	Queens and Glassware,.....	191.47
	Hardware and Cutlery,.....	55.72
	Tin Ware,.....	41.90
625 5-6 yds.	Fr. Prints,.....	57.61
502½ "	Gingham,.....	67.16
54½ "	Ticking,.....	8.43
29½ "	Baggage,.....	5.88
52½ "	Check,.....	5.53
230 2/3 "	Sheeting,.....	28.88
75 pair	Blankets,.....	199.75
200 lbs.	Cotton Batting,.....	25.00
	Straw for Beds,.....	6.00
107½ yards	Carpet, 8 Mats,.....	42.55
	For Weaving 232 yards Rag Carpet,.....	44.39
17½ doz.	Scrub Brushes, 1 doz. Wash Boards,.....	39.00
	Repairing Furniture,.....	16.15
242 galls.	Lard Oil,.....	157.30
	Candle Wicks and Matches,.....	5.56
5½ doz.	Buckets, 1 Bowl, 1 Sieve,.....	11.77
	Lumber for Furniture,.....	138.58
	Carpenter Work,.....	132.25
3 galls.	Varnishes,.....	.8.00
	Drayage,.....	1.75
		1,953.11

F U E L.

18,016 bush.	Coal,.....	1,980.88
86 3/4 cords	Wood, 1 Saw,.....	283.50
		2,264.38

I N F I R M A R Y.

Medical Services, two years.....	292.00
Medicines,.....	86.68
Dental Instruments,.....	20.00
Nurse,	50.40
	449.08

SCHOOL.

Books and Stationery,.....	67.42	
Pelton's Outline Maps,.....	20.00	87.42

LIBRARY.

70 volumes Books,.....	10.00	
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PRINTING.

3,000 Annual Reports,.....	145.87	
Haudbills,.....	12.00	
Cards, Indentures, &c.....	18.50	
Advertising,.....	5.00	181.37

OFFICE.

Stationery, &c.....	11.18	
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STABLE.

422 bush. Oats,.....	118.23	
66½ " Corn,.....	20.21	
9722 lbs. Hay,.....	58.29	
Straw,.....	5.50	
1 Wagon and Harness,.....	170.25	
Repairing Vehicles,.....	79.28	
4 Whips, 1 pair Blankets,.....	4.75	
Wagon hire,.....	5.05	
Shoeing Horses,.....	11.33	472.89

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

Materials and labor on Shops,.....	4 951.28	
Rebuilding Stone Walls,.....	3,125.11	
Repairing damages to Grounds and Buildings, caused by break in Miami Canal,.....	2 704.89	
On account Store House,.....	233.29	
Re-setting Boiler and building stook,.....	713.35	
Building one Cistern,.....	174.75	
" Drain,.....	163.25	
10,900 Brick.....	82.05	
268 bushels Lime, 3 bbls. Cement,.....	49.60	
Plumber work,.....	558.29	
Fence around out Lot.....	460.03	
Iron Work,.....	286.28	
Plastering,.....	55.00	
Tin Work,.....	56.01	
Flag Stone,.....	42.00	
Repairing Engine, &c,.....	35.22	
Hair Felting,.....	13.23	
Iron front Gates,.....	92.65	
Stone and Iron Pipe.....	61.44	
One Bell,.....	7.25	
Locks and Keys,.....	17.72	
Whitewashing,.....	19.25	
Sundry repairs,.....	347.29	
Tools and Implements,.....	119.36	
Hauling Engines at time of fire,.....	10.00	
Insurance,.....	152.50	
Carpenter Work,.....	262.97	
Superintending Improvements,.....	200.00	
Lumber,.....	750.65	15,744.71

CONTINGENT.

Omnibus and Carriage Hire,.....	25.90
Expenses in pursuing escaped Inmates,.....	16.90
Toll,.....	50.43
1 Coffin and Grave,.....	8.00
Girl in Kitchen,.....	83.93
Commission on Bills collected,.....	59.20
Loan from Franklin Bank,.....	2,000.00
Interest on same,.....	11.34
Sundries,.....	9.00
	2,264.70

BROOM MANUFACTURE.

113,959 lbs. Broom Corn,.....	3,247.90
16,750 " Handles,.....	821.70
1,000 " Whisk "	5.00
3,111 lbs. Twine,	564.74
285 " Wire,.....	42.62
7 Broom Machines,.....	216.00
Castings and labor on Serews and Presses,.....	44.37
9 Broom Serews,.....	40.50
1 " Stripper,	36.46
Patterns,.....	23.05
Taeks, Needles, Type, &c.,.....	24.02
Brimstone, Glue, Whiting,.....	17.87
Tools,.....	14.13
Varnish and Paints,.....	9.28
Belt,.....	5.77
Lumber and Carpenter Work,.....	42.17
Traveling Expenses in buying Materials,.....	24.30
Hauling Brooms to City,.....	16.85
Overseers,.....	656.25
	5,852.98

SHOE MANUFACTURE.

Leather and Shoe Findings,.....	1,454.24
1 doz. Stithing Horses,.....	42.00
Overseers,.....	583.66
	2,079.90

TOY MANUFACTURE.

Lmber,	80.64
Wheels, Axles, Handles, &c.,	96.36
Patterns,.....	2.40
Tools,.....	36.06
	215.46

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Superintendent, 1 year,.....	916.66
Matron, 1 "	399.96
Two Assist't Matrons, 1 " each,.....	399.84
Steward, 1 "	399.97
Princpal Teacher, 1 "	699.98
Two Assist't " 1 " each,.....	521.89
Seeretary, 1 "	300.00
Chaplain, $\frac{3}{4}$ "	75.00
Gate Keeper, 1 "	375.24
Two Watchmen,.....	607.44
	4,695.98
Total Expenditures,.....	\$42,967.49

Respectfully submitted,

WM. LEUTHSTROM, *Secretary.*

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS.

NOTE.—The general regulations governing the Institution have been already published in connection with the Charter and By-Laws. In addition to these, the following have been adopted since, and are now published so as to be readily referred to.

1. It shall be the duty of the person holding the office of Principal Teacher and Assistant Superintendent, to discharge the duties of the Superintendent during his absence; and in addition to his regular duties as Principal Teacher, he shall, when not engaged in the school-room, perform such other duty as may be required by the Superintendent, or by the Standing Committee.
2. The Assistant Teachers, when not employed in the school-room, shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Superintendent, or the Standing Committee.
3. No officer, care-taker, or other employee of the Institution, while engaged in the performance of any duties in the Institution, or appertaining thereto, shall have in his or her hands, any book, pamphlet, or newspaper, or engage in reading the same.
4. All persons connected with the work-shops, or otherwise employed in the Institution, are expected to perform such duties as the welfare of the Institution may require, under the direction of the Superintendent.

REGULATIONS FOR THE WATCHMEN.

1. There shall be two periods termed **WATCHES**, in each day of twenty-four hours. The *First Watch* to commence at 6 o'clock, P. M., and terminate at midnight; and the *Second Watch* to begin at midnight and close at 6 A. M.
2. There shall be two Watchmen, one to serve during each of these periods.
3. Before entering upon his duties at 6 P. M., the Watchman shall examine the premises to see that no ladders, or other articles that may be used as a means of escape, are near the walls, and if any such are found, he shall notify the Superintendent, that they may be removed.
4. It shall be the duty of each Watchman, while sitting, to be at, or near the landing of the fourth flight of stairs, so as to command a view of the Boys' Dormitories and the Hospital.
5. It shall be the duty of each Watchman to pass quietly (having on a pair of India Rubber shoes) through all the aisles between the Dormitories at least once every half hour, to see that no effort is being made by any of the inmates to escape, and if he has evidence to believe that any such effort is being made, he shall immediately notify the Superintendent.
6. Each Watchman shall tap the bell at the end of every full hour, by a number of taps equal to the number of the hour, and by a single tap at each intermediate half hour.
7. The Watchman whose watch ends at midnight, shall, before he retires, awaken his successor and see that he is on duty.
8. **HOURS OF SLEEPING FOR THE WATCHMEN.**—The man

who has the watch from 6 P. M. till midnight, shall retire to bed when his watch closes, and rise not later than half-past 6 A. M. The man who watches from midnight till 6 A. M. can sleep from 6 till 8 A. M., and from 6 P. M. till midnight.

9. It is understood that both the Watchmen, while not sleeping or on watch, are to attend to such duties as may be prescribed by the Superintendent, or by the Monthly Committee.

